

SERIAL STORY

The Isolated Continent

A Romance of the Future

By Guido von Horvath and Dean Hoard

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SYNOPSIS.

For fifty years the continent of North America had been isolated from the rest of the world by the use of X-rays, a wonderful invention of Hannibal Prudent. The inventor had made the discovery from his laboratory and the continent had been united under one government with Prudent as president. For half a century peace and prosperity reigned in the part of the country opened up with Prudent's invention. His death is hastened by the receipt of a message from Count von Werdenstein that he has at last succeeded in penetrating the secret of the discovery. He tells her that this means a foreign invasion. He tells her to hurry to the Island of Cymith, but dies before he can tell the location of the place. Astra then informs him of the position of the continental party. Captain Rosiny calls on Astra, informs her that he was a pupil of her father's, and promises to help her. He gives her a ring made of a new-yellow metal which she wears. It will solve the problem of flying. Chevalier di Leon appears in Europe. He notes that preparations have been completed for an invasion of America. He calls on von Werdenstein and gives him a chest of masking gold. He demands in return absolute disarmament and peace. The chevalier is suspected of being an American. He is seized at night and sent to an English prison. Astra is incensed as a result. She receives a message from Rosiny, whom she loves, who says that he has been a prisoner for two months on the Island of Cymith and must be freed. She announces that the confederated fleet of Europe has sailed for America. He promises to call on her the following night.

CHAPTER VII.—Continued.

The chevalier suggested a walk in an open air, but the captain shook his head. "I am sorry to disappoint you, my dear chevalier, but your territory ends here." He said this with such kindness that it was plain to the chevalier that he was sorry for the imprisonment.

For two long months the Captain Euler kept faithful company to the chevalier.

There is no chance to escape from his prison; not even a chance to look out at the ocean. The Chevalier di Leon soon realized that he could not escape and knew that all he could do was to wait.

The personal belongings that he had left in the room at the Hotel Ietropos were brought to him, and next was his satisfaction when he saw that nothing had been forgotten. Papers from Berlin and England were in the reading-room and he was informed of the doings of the world.

On the 5th of February the chevalier strode into the reading-room where the chevalier was comfortably reading a novel by the English writer, Sir Rider Haggard, that had been published about 1920.

"What a pleasant surprise, your excellency!" bowed the chevalier with a wide smile.

The chevalier was somewhat taken aback; he had expected a different reception.

"You appear contented here!"

"Considering the circumstances, I am."

"I have a few words to say to you, and I will say them plainly."

"The plainer the better, your honor."

"The fact that you are an American is proved beyond a doubt. What you are doing here and how did you come here?"

"I am listening to you, your excellency, and as to my coming, I did not do it of my own accord; I was carried." A devilish little smile twinkled in the gray eyes of the chevalier.

The chevalier was effused; the young man dared to play with him, a iron handed master.

"Your jokes are out of place; you're a clever man, but I will have to ask my question again. Will you swear it?"

"I refuse!"

Their eyes clashed like the cold steel of two swords.

"Chevalier di Leon, you are not king your situation seriously. What your liberty worth to you?"

"It is very valuable, your excellency; however, it has no price, as I know that everything comes to him who waits."

"Then you are not willing to consider any offer I may make?"

"Your honor, as a prisoner, I am not in a position to listen to any offer; a time will come when we will stand to face again, both free and unscathed by circumstances; then I will consider things seriously. By this don't mean to say that my imprisonment influences me in any way."

The Count von Werdenstein paced a room impatiently. Suddenly he turned to the quietly sitting man.

"Chevalier, I certainly admire your courage. I must admit my defeat." He offered his hand to the chevalier and turned to leave the room saying: "Until we meet again, chevalier!"

When the chevalier returned to him he called for the Countess Rosiny and asked her to attend a private audience as soon as possible. She hurried

to the chancellor's private office. "My dear countess, I requested your presence urgently, as I desire to make you a gift that I am sure you will be glad to accept."

The countess looked questioningly at her dictator.

"You have asked me several times what happened to the Chevalier di Leon, your gallant knight and dancer, and I have found him for you; more than that, I will turn him over to you for safe keeping."

The countess' beautiful face became, for a fleeting moment, sad, then her serenity returned.

"I am counting on your clever work. The chevalier is a man whose mission and means are obscure and I must know more about him. You are the only one in the service who will be able to obtain this information for me. To show you how much I trust you and your ability, I give you carte blanche—you may do as you please, if you should find it necessary, you may even elope with him. Here is a special order and passport, also an extended account upon all the state banks."

"I see; but what is it that you want to know?"

"Everything, my dear countess; but especially the situation across the Atlantic."

"I think I know what my duties are, and will start for Heligoland tomorrow. When shall I report progress?"

"When your mission is at an end."

The Countess Rosiny picked up the documents, looked them over and placed them in her handbag.

The punctilious chancellor escorted her to his office door and bade her goodby, wishing her good fortune.

When the door closed behind the departing countess the chancellor rubbed his hands with satisfaction. "I am glad she took the commission so calmly. Now, my dear chevalier, if you can withstand those violet eyes you are not an ordinary mortal but a saint."

The countess' beautiful face was set and determined; she had not spoken, but storm was raging in her heart.

Three days later the captain told his prisoner that a new guest was expected; that she was lady of the court, charged with conspiracy against the government.

The chevalier laughed. "I should not be surprised to find an old acquaintance in the fair conspirator."

The captain's eyes grew round and his honest face expressed surprise.

The following morning Countess Rosiny arrived. The apartment adjoining that of the chevalier was given her and the prisoner met in the presence of Captain Euler at the breakfast table.

The greeting that Chevalier di Leon gave was quite a surprise to the countess; he acted courteously, but gave not the least sign that he had ever met her before. When the breakfast was over he retired to the reading room, where the countess followed him, without the captain.

"You don't seem to recognize me, chevalier!"

He glanced around cautiously, and when he saw they were alone he whistled: "I thought it might be disagreeable to you, countess, but now that we are alone, I greet you with all my heart."

"What brought you here, chevalier?"

Chevalier di Leon laughed and shrugged his shoulders. "I think it is a caprice of the Count von Werdenstein; he wants to extend all the hospitality he possibly can. Look at those masterfully constructed windows that give you air and light, without permitting you to see even the sky. Is that not the limit of forethought?"

The countess recognized bitter feelings in the chevalier's heart, and casting down her beautiful eyes, she sighed: "From now on you will have

the fireside, every evening after that, except when it stormed, the prisoners went up on the roof. These evenings were the pleasantest part of the days."

During the day the chevalier read the daily papers and magazines with great interest. He found plenty of engrossing news there, especially the preparations of the confederated navy and army. One article, very well written by one of the chief engineers, particularly attracted his attention. That article described the Z ray and its destroyer. The supply station of destruction was Madelro, from which place heavy cables were laid to reach the 30th longitudinal meridian, along which the Z ray ran. The heaviest current of electricity was conducted by this tremendous cable to three specially built boats. The Sompsorian vibrating rays were generated on these boats. Each ray made 3,000,000 vibrations a second and all were directed in a harmonious line toward the Z ray belt. In time the wall of isolation would fall down under the immense force playing against it, and then the invasion of America would follow.

After a long study the chevalier placed the magazine on the table and muttered: "The time for action is nearing."

One evening at the dinner table the chevalier asked Captain Euler if he could have some material for pyrotechnical displays in order to lessen the monotony of their existence.

The kind captain furnished everything he asked for. The countess offered her services and they worked almost all afternoon the next day getting the fireworks ready. Di Leon seemed to be an expert; he soon had a large Japanese wheel, several turning stars and also a number of long sky rockets ready.

When evening came they excitedly prepared for the grand fireworks. The sky was clear and the moon had not yet risen. Chevalier di Leon arranged the different pieces, and when the captain came up he fired the first air runner. The long rocket went high up in the air, whirling and whistling, and then, with a puff, broke into thousands of red sparks. Another puff brought white and the third brought blue.

The next was the Japanese sun; this was fastened to the center of the roof. It circled and sparkled for a long time.

The chevalier was deeply interested in his projectiles and, as the countess assisted him, Captain Euler had to play the part of audience. There was a larger audience outside their enclosure, but that was another world.

When all the set pieces were used the chevalier looked up in the sky, seemingly searching for something; at last his hand went into his pocket and, bringing out an object not unlike a Browning pistol, he said: "And now ladies and gentlemen, I will show you something new in the pyrotechnical art."

The Countess Rosiny noticed the change that had come over the chevalier and one evening she began to talk about the moon and stars, saying that spring was at the door. The chevalier listened to the sweet voice of the woman who sat opposite to him quietly.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

"Tell me, chevalier, are you of stone? Have you no human feelings whatever?"

"I certainly have, countess; indeed, I am well endowed in that respect."

"Haven't you felt happier since I came to share your solitude?"

He looked at her with those bold penetrating gray eyes for a long time.

"Countess, I admire you, and you are the pleasantest comrade that I ever had, but I am troubled. The continuous indoor life is beginning to tell on me. I am used to much exercise in the open air, and I have many things that I am worried about."

A few days later Captain Euler told the prisoners that they would be allowed to spend the evenings on the roof of the building.

The countess watched Chevalier di Leon's face very closely when the captain told them this and saw the gleam of real pleasure in his eyes.

That evening they were taken to the roof of the building; to be accurate, to a section of the roof which was surrounded by a high wall, so high that it prevented them from seeing the courtyard beneath, or anything but the stars and the pale face of the full moon.

It was springtime.

"Don't you think this would be an ideal place to send up fire rockets?"

"I am sure; but what is it that you want to know?"

"Everything, my dear countess; but especially the situation across the Atlantic."

"I think I know what my duties are, and will start for Heligoland tomorrow. When shall I report progress?"

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"No, I never have."

"Chevalier, will you tell me one thing—frankly, honestly?" Her voice was tender and soft.

"Anything you ask, countess."

"Are you engaged to be married?"

"I am not." The firmness of his voice was enough to assure the countess that he told the truth.

"Are you in love?"

"In love?" he repeated thoughtfully. "I don't know; all I know is that I have an image, a saint enshrined in my heart, of whom I think, for whose welfare I am fighting and suffering. If that is love, then I am in love."

The countess' beautiful face was set and determined; she had not spoken, but storm was raging in her heart.

"I am so very, very unhappy."

The chevalier bent his head over her and his eyes became dark for a second; then he folded her in his arms and their lips met in a kiss.

The spell was short; the next moment the countess stood up and the chevalier picked her up and placed her on the bench again, as if she were a little child; then he turned and ran down the stairs to his prison.

CHAPTER VIII.

The Fireside.

Every evening after that, except when it stormed, the prisoners went up on the roof. These evenings were the pleasantest part of the days.

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(TO BE CONTINUED.)

"BUCKEYE" BOYS' CORN SPECIAL

One Thousand Lads Will Enjoy Great Educational Trip at State Commissian's Expense.

Thousands of boys from the state of Ohio will leave Cleveland, Cincinnati, Columbus, Toledo and other points, in special trains on the Pennsylvania Lines, for Washington, D. C., Dec. 1st.

This trip of the "Buckeye Boys' Corn Special" is to be made under the auspices of the Agricultural Commission of Ohio, for the winners of prizes in the Buckeye Boys' corn growing contest. The journey will include short sight-seeing visits to Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, and other points on the Pennsylvania Lines.

A number of leading state officials and members of the Commission will accompany the boys. There will be special entertainment in Pittsburgh, a reception by Pennsylvania's governor at Harrisburg, a daylight ride through the Allegheny Mountains, two days in Washington and a day in Philadelphia.

An elaborate program has been prepared, and both state and railroad officials are determined to give the boys the time of their young lives.

The excursionists will meet President Wilson, Secretary Bryan, and Senators and Representatives without number. Many of the young corn experts will be accompanied by their parents and friends, and the Pennsylvania management is preparing to handle one of the largest and happiest crowds it has ever carried to the National Capital.

Several Pennsylvania trains will be seen at the different points, making many stops to take on the prize winners and their friends. The first important stop after the trains leave Ohio will be Pittsburgh, which will be reached Monday night, Dec. 1.

KENTUCKY FARMERS SHOULD START PAYING DAIRY HERDS ON THE FARM

Beef Cattle Prices High and It Will Pay To Replace Beef Cattle With Dairy Cows—Good Markets For Milk and Butter Bring Good Profits—Dairy Herd Does Not Require As Much Care As Beef Cattle

(W. D. Nicholls, Dairy Department, College of Agriculture.)

Will it pay to replace beef cattle with dairy cattle on the farm? This question has been asked us many times during the recent months by farmers writing to the experiment station.



A good type of grade Holstein cow. When fresh this cow gave 6 gallons of milk per day and 55 pounds of butter in 30 days. A large and persistent milker.

We know that at present prices beef cattle offer attractive returns. Furthermore, good prices are practically certain to continue. We know also that a herd of beef cattle requires less labor than an equal number of dairy cows. However, when a good market for milk and butter is at hand, and when one will go into the business with a determination to stick to it and master the many details, the change from beef to dairy cattle will materially increase the farm income. To the beginner in dairying we would offer the following suggestions in the light of more than 20 years of personal experience in practical dairy farming, and from observations of the successes and failures of scores of dairymen in this and other states.

First, look well to your market. If the farm is located several miles from a local market or shipping point, butter or cream should prove more profitable. Good farm-made butter of high quality in body, flavor and color, properly salted and neatly wrapped in brick-shaped packages and in uniform and dependable quantity throughout the year, will always find a ready market. If, however, one can not make and market such high-class and high-priced butter, he had better stick to beef cattle and leave dairying alone.

Sweet milk and sweet cream usually afford better returns than butter, if a market is available.

Second, secure large, rangy, lean, deep-bodied, deep-chested, big-bellied cows, carrying good, capacious udders. When fresh such cows should give 3 to 5 gallons of 3½ to 4 per cent milk per day, and should average 2 gallons of milk for 10½ months. Such cows may frequently be picked up in the neighborhood at \$50 to \$65 each.

Third, improve the herd by using a pure-bred bull. The bull's value will depend largely upon whether he comes of a heavy milk and butter producing strain. By continuing the use of good bulls and saving the heifers from the heat milk and butter cows, a herd may be built up in a few years which is practically equal in productive capacity to a pure-bred herd. Such a herd may be developed on the farm at small cost.

Fourth, heifer calves may be profitably raised upon skimmed milk, when available, or two calves may be raised with one cow. A good cow will often raise a third calf after the first two are weaned.



A group of pure-bred Jersey calves raised upon skimmed milk.

Fifth, for the beginner pure-bred females are necessary. High-priced cows should not be used until one first learns to handle grade cows successfully. Starting in the business with grade cows, a registered cow may be added from time to time. These cows should be heavy producers, and from good, heavy milking straws, otherwise they will give no better results than scours.

The breed of cows selected will depend upon individual circumstances. Holstein veal valves and old and discarded cows bring good prices. Jersey gives a smaller amount, but their milk is richer. Jersey veal calves have a very low value, and this is true also of old and discarded Jersey cows.

THE BABCOCK TEST FOR MILK AND CREAM

This test is used to determine the amount of butter fat in milk and cream. Its use in connection with a milk scale furnishes the farmer a quick and simple means of finding out exactly how much butter each cow in his herd is giving. Knowing this, he can then retain the high-producing cows in the herd and use their offspring to secure still further improvement in the herd yield.

A complete testing outfit costs from \$5 to \$20, depending upon the capacity. Complete directions are sent with each outfit, and by following these any farmer can easily make a quick and accurate test.

The apparatus used consists of (1) a whirling machine or centrifuge, (2) graduated test bottles, (3) a glass measuring pipette, (4) a glass acid measure, (5) a bottle of ordinary commercial sulphuric acid.

How To Make the Test.

(1) Thoroughly mix the milk by pouring or stirring and take out a small amount—a few spoonfuls will be sufficient.

The Test Is Then "Read."

Suppose the upper end of the fat column extends to the 8.2 mark and the lower end of the column to 3.6. Subtract 3.6 from 8.2. This gives 4.6 per cent, which is the percentage of butterfat in the sample. This means that in 100 pounds of the milk there are 4.6 pounds of butterfat.

Precautions To Be Observed.

(1) Test bottles must be thoroughly clean and the inside free from gases, (2) whirling machine must be kept well oiled (3) acid bottles must be kept tightly stopped else the acid will lose its strength, (4) sample must be thoroughly mixed, (5) the fat column must be measured at once before the fat hardens. Following the last whirling, it is best to set bottles in a pail in which is placed enough hot water (140 degrees Fahr.) to come nearly to the top of the neck of bottles.

It is well to order a few extra test bottles to replace bottles broken in use, and an extra pipette.

Cream is tested by the use of a special cream bottle. A special pipette (18 c.c.) is needed.

To keep iron from rusting rub with mutton fat and wrap in brown paper before putting away.

There are some cattle that are no better in the dairy barn than are the weeds in the corn field.

A good brush is one of the most essential implements in cleaning the milk utensils.

Losses from hog cholera are heavy during late summer and fall.

The nutritive value and digestibility of mutton meat quite high.

(2) Suck milk up into glass measure pipette until it comes above the 17.6 c. c. mark. Suddenly close the upper end of the pipette with the finger. By slightly releasing the pressure of the finger allow the milk to drop out of the lower end until it comes exactly to the mark on the pipette, when it is stopped by pressing down firmly with the finger. Carefully transfer milk from pipette to test bottle, being careful not to lose a particle of milk in making the transfer.

(3) Measure out acid into acid measure, which is marked to indicate the proper quantity. Pour acid into test bottle with milk. Thoroughly mix acid and milk by shaking gently.

(4) Place test bottles containing mixture of milk and acid in a whirling machine, making certain that the machine is balanced. Turn the machine for five minutes at the speed indicated upon the crank. Stop the machine and



Babcock testing outfit—Price complete, \$6.00.

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TRUST LAW MODEL

ONE OF NEW JERSEY'S "SEVEN SISTERS" WILL BE USED BY PRESIDENT WILSON.

SHERMAN ACT IS TO STAND

Supplemental Legislation May Include Mandatory Prison Sentences for Men Found Guilty of Taking Part in Illegal Combinations.

By GEORGE CLINTON.

Washington.—It has become known in Washington that President Wilson intends to use the first of the "Seven Sisters" as a model for the trust breaking law, which it is expected he will recommend in his annual message that congress shall pass quickly. This currency legislation is out of the way by the time congress meets in regular session, the president may say nothing in his message about anti-trust legislation, but in any event he will do so soon thereafter and one of the New Jersey laws which are known as the Seven Sisters will be used as has been said for the model of federal legislation.

The premier of the septet of New Jersey sisters must be put through a course of physical training in order to strengthen her for duty in the great field of federal usefulness, but it is understood that President Wilson, his attorney general, and Chairman Newlands of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee and Representative Adamson, chairman of the like committee in the house, are convinced that they can train the sisters to the required standard.

The president's general plan of this legislation will be to allow the Sherman law to stand, to supplement it and strengthen it with a view of seeing that personal guilt in anti-trust law violations is driven home and that criminal prosecution shall be certain for all the responsible officials of big corporations which insist on engaging in practices in violation of the anti-trust laws.

The Sherman law as it stands makes provisions for prison sentences, but it does not make them mandatory, and as a result it has rarely happened that lawbreakers have been sent over the road.

"Personal Guilt" Doctrine.

It is not known, of course, definitely whether Mr. Wilson will sanction the Kenyon plan of mandatory prison sentences, but from the president's doctrine that "guilt is personal" it seems likely that the Iowan's idea has appealed to the mind of the administration. Men close to Mr. Wilson say that the "personal guilt" doctrine is to be followed and that the claimants are that men proved to be supporters against the anti-trust laws will find themselves facing prison sentences.

The New Jersey measure, the first of the Seven Sisters, by its title seeks to promote free competition. This will be the keynote of the president's message on federal anti-trust legislation. The New Jersey measure defines a trust as a combination between corporations, firms or persons, any two or more of them, for certain purposes and such combinations are declared to be illegal and indictable.

Among the things which are forbidden by the New Jersey law are combinations which in any manner control or influence whereby the price to the public consumer shall in any manner be controlled on any article of commodity or merchandise, or produce intended for sale, use or consumption in New Jersey or elsewhere. Corporations are forbidden to combine to limit or reduce the production, or to increase the price of merchandise. They are forbidden to make secret oral agreements or to arrive at "an understanding without express agreement by which they directly or indirectly preclude a free and unrestricted competition among themselves."

Under the law which is likely to be part of the model for federal legislation individual directors of an incorporated company are deemed personally guilty of any violations of the act for which the incorporated company itself shall be found guilty.

The Hensley resolution does not pass and if the plan of Winston Churchill fails, the expenditure by the United States next year for national defense purposes will be far larger than those which were voted to meet the requirements of the last year.

There seems to be justification in the language for the blunt words of Speaker Champ Clark when in support of his fellow Missourian's naval

holiday resolution he said:

"It is the strongest thing that most men ever heard that when we have three million people and live in million people and ten million people and ten million people and so on clean up, we were not afraid of anybody or the face of the earth and that nobody jumped on us. It is a historical fact that we forced every war we had; but now when we have 100,000,000 people and \$14,000,000,000 of wealth, a lot of people are going around over the country and trying to scare us by the assertion that somebody is going to jump on us."

It is said in Washington that the contention is that as long as the unlimited franking privilege is given to the members they will send out thousands upon thousands of documents in excess of the demand, in the hope that the "courtesy of sending" will appeal to the receiver and that votes may be the reward of the United States.

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Senators and representatives, who as chairmen of committees or in special appointive capacity make reports, send thousands of specimens of their handiwork in printed form to their constituents, and occasionally they do not limit the production to the fields of their immediate districts.

Change Will Be Unpopular.

This change in the old free-for-all mailing system probably will be exceedingly unpopular, and it seems likely that quiet attempts will be made to induce the party members who are responsible for its suggestion, and the party leaders who have given it their sanction, to change their minds and to prevent the provision from coming to a vote. It is virtually certain, however, that if the proponents of the plan stick to their intention there will be few members of congress, Democrats, Republicans or Progressives, who will care, or may dare, to vote against it.

It will be put forward by the committee with the sanction of the postmaster general, who it is understood will make a favorable reference to it in his annual report, and with such endorsement, coupled with the word that it is in line with the Democratic policy of economy, it probably will be enacted into law.

To Cut Printing Bills.

Side by side with this plan to abolish the franking privilege, it is the intention to introduce a bill which will cut the printing expenses of the government. The joint committee on printing of house and senate will recommend that a rule or a law, whichever is necessary to accomplish the end, shall be enacted which shall forbid the wholesale printing of documents for which there is likely to be little demand. There are thousands of government reports turned out by the departments every year to say nothing of the thousands of congressional reports and documents.

It is never known in advance how great a demand there may be for the publications, and so in the absence of definite knowledge on the subject it has been the custom to print large numbers of everything which the official press produce. Hereafter it is the intention to have an estimate made of the probable popularity of written reports, and the orders for printing them will be shortened or lengthened accordingly.

Will Debate "Naval Holiday."

Shortly after congress meets in regular session it will have brought before it for debate and perhaps for passage a resolution introduced by Representative Hensley of Missouri declaring readiness to co-operate with Winston Churchill, lord of Great Britain's admiralty, in an attempt to get the great powers of the world to agree to stop all warship building for one year. If this resolution shall be enacted and if other governments join with the United States and Great Britain, the American administration's plan for three battleships this year will be kept on the shelf for another twelve months at least.

What the Carnegie endowment for international peace, known to the trumpet as the "Peace trust," because it dominates the peace endeavor organization of the world, will say about the Hensley resolution no one yet knows. It seems as if so simple a method of saving money and at the same time preventing one nation from getting ahead of another in armament ought to appeal to the proponents of the cause of the dove and the plowshare. Since this matter of cutting off the big gun makers for one year was brought before the house the members have been interested in looking up the armament budget figures. Mr. Taft's economy and efficiency commission, which was liquidated out of existence last year, made out a report and it is now being consulted by congressmen who thought the commission was of no particular service.

Nearly Half for Defense.

The members of the commission figured out on the basis of the estimate for the year 1913 that the total government expenses were \$988,782,265 and that of this sum \$102,918,347 was voted for purposes of national defense leaving \$436,686,361 for the civil functions of the government. It will be seen from these figures that the expenditures for preparations for war fall little short of the sum needed for the activities of government along the lines of the common welfare which run at right angles to those leading to war.

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There seems to be justification in the language for the blunt words of Speaker Champ Clark when in support of his fellow Missourian's naval

holiday resolution he said:

"It is the strongest thing that most men ever heard that when we have three million people and live in million people and ten million people and ten million people and so on clean up, we were not afraid of anybody or the face of the earth and that nobody jumped on us. It is a historical fact that we forced every war we had; but now when we have 100,000,000 people and \$14,000,000,000 of wealth, a lot of people are going around over the country and trying to scare us by the assertion that somebody is going to jump on us."

It is said in Washington that the

contention is that as long as the unlimited franking privilege is given to the members they will send out thousands upon thousands of documents in excess of the demand, in the hope that the "courtesy of sending" will appeal to the receiver and that votes may be the reward of the United States.

Who Was Sick?

"I called a doctor last night."

"Was anybody sick?"

"Yes; he was when he saw the hand held."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Physically impossible.

"Maud made a messianic with an aviator."

"Well, how on earth could her family consider an aviator beneath them?"

Mean Intimation.

Cholly—Did you see where they had such a big lobster in Boston?

Maude—Why, you weren't there, were you?

Nuff Ced!

Ethel—Jack said last night he'd kiss me or die in the attempt.

Kitty—Good gracious! And did he kiss you?

Ethel—Well, you haven't heard of his death, have you?

A Surprise.

"Dolbs is a mild-mannered man."

"Yes he is. I wonder if he's naturally so, or married?"

Water in burning is adulteration. Glass and water makes liquid blue costly. Buy Red Cross Hall Blue. Aly.

Second St., W. S., Streator, Illinois.

Philadelphia, Pa.—"It was at the

Change of Life" that I turned to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,

using it as a tonic to build up my system, with beneficial results."—Mrs. Sara Hayward, 1825 W. Venango St., (Tigela) Phila., Pa.

San Francisco, Cal.—"I have taken

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for many years whenever I would feel bad. I have gone through

Kentucky : Mountaineer.

SEND US ALL THE NEWS YOU HEAR

Subscription Price, - \$1.00

MATTERS LOCAL**Merry Christmas.**

Fred Prater and wife will leave Sunday for Portsmouth, Ohio, for a visit.

See the law card of Attorney B. J. Elam on or the heading of professional man.

The Baptist prayer meeting was held with Mr. and Mrs. Matt Prater Tuesday night.

Miss Kitty Adams has been spending a few days in town with Dr. R. C. Adams and family.

County Court Clerk-elect Frank Blair has purchased from Fred Prater his property on Prestonsburg street.

Earl Stephens and Henry Patrick, who are students of Berea College, came home Thursday to spend the holiday vacation.

N. P. Howard and others are preparing to drill for oil about a mile below Gifford. The machinery for the work is on the road.

J. W. Ramsey, a knight of the grot, of Ashland, was in town over Sunday. Mr. Ramsey is a former school teacher and newspaper man.

Mrs. Elizabeth Davis, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Elam, of Elam, returned to the home of her son-in-law, S. S. Elam, Friday.

Miss Julia Higgins, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Ralph Stafford, of Staffordville, since Thanksgiving, returned on Tuesday afternoon.

County Clerk F. C. Lucy on Wednesday issued a marriage license to Curtis Caudill, of Falcon, and Miss Martha Carpenter, of Oil Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Adams and little son, Master Richmond, took dinner with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Smith Adams, Sunday. Turkey was on the menu.

N. E. Jailer-elect David Rudd and Refainy are now domiciled in wells' the parlors of the Magoffin county.

J. Sty bastile, Salyersville, is glad judge to welcome them to its society.

Great Ben Trusty on Friday accidentally cut his head badly with a point-blown-axe. He was striking with the axe when it hit a clothes line and came down upon him. Dr. A. G. Cisco dressed the wound.

Cheser A. Back, the Jackson County Attorney, was in town again several days this week. He was here on official business and perhaps all of his visits are of the same nature, we don't know.

John May and wife, the旅行者 Mr. May and wife, the travel Big moving picture people, gave exhibition here Thurs'day night, courtesy of Mr. Martin.

Captain suspended his own show to accommodate them, their show canadas given in the courthouse.

Alon Thru a mistake we failed to note what the Angel from the Heaven of Prosperity said concerning what Dr. E. H. Atkinson would be doing ten years hence.

R. C. he Angel said doctor would be practicing a school of dentistry.

The Methodist church children busily engaged in preparing for a Christmas entertainment which will be given at the church.

S. S. Agnew's children of Baptist church also to give a Christmas entertainment at Magoffin. In the meantime Judge-elect Fred A.

W. Sughn, of Paintsville, was in editor on Sunday and Monday, being taking a guest his sister, Mr. Muncey.

Dale Westimble wife of the Methodist pastor, Mr. Vaughan is a V. C. among good fellows and sort of Appellee never refuses to treat to the best welcome she

Brother Editors!

Brother editors of Eastern Kentucky, W. S. Flint, of THE MOUNTAINEER staff, is a genius in all things conceivable, and is an expert engraver. He is not a novice or experimenter, but can deliver the genuine "goods" and we say this in your behalf as well as his. If you have any engraving to do try him once and you will try him again. THE MOUNTAINEER intends to use many of his cuts, and we would like for other mountain papers to utilize, so if for no other reason than to show the glories which OUR mountain products are far below any place.

Mrs. S. S. Elam, while in the cellar Thurs'day, accidentally stepped on a rusty nail, which penetrated her right foot an inch and three-fourths. The accident is proving severely painful, but her friends hope it will give her no danger.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears
the
Signature of*Charlotte Flatt*

I am closing up my accounts for New Year. If you are my debtor please pay up. This Means You. E. B. Arnett. Adv. - \$2.21.

Prof. and Mrs. S. S. Elam of Fairview Farm, bear the thanks of the editor and family for a generous supply of scribbles, etc.

Police Judge-elect and Mrs. J. S. Watson have the thanks of the editor and family for some nice home-made sausage.

Special Court.

Judge A. J. Kirk, of Paintsville, commenced a special term of Magoffin Circuit court Monday to try several cases in which Judge Gardner is disqualified to preside. Judge Kirk enjoys a big popularity in our county and everybody is glad that he was appointed for the special term. He observes strict court etiquette very closely and thereby puts the ban on many things that often cause confusion and annoyance in court.

Late.

On account of the extra work that has been heaped upon us in getting out a Christmas edition and trying to print several hundred extra copies this week the paper is several hours behind time. But getting so much more this time and not leaving such a gap between issues, we believe our readers will prefer the delay. It gives you a chance to take in everything thoroughly during Sunday.

Editor Kirk Visits Town.

Our good friend, Editor Charlie Kirk, of the Paintsville Herald, accompanied Judge Kirk to our town Sunday afternoon and remained until Monday. He saw many things in Salyersville while here that we might be optimistic over and spoke very encouraging words concerning future of the town. He was a guest of the Phoenix Hotel.

Good Friend.

Hon. T. Jack Arnett, that benevolent attorney of the Salyersville bar, made the editor and wife a most liberal Christmas gift yesterday. The supply consisted of bananas, oranges, home-grown beets, walnuts and apples.

His daughter, Mrs. Harry Ramey, had a hand in the gifts, for which both have the sincere thanks of our household.

Births.

The population of Salyersville has been hoisted two since our last edition. Born, Tuesday, December 16, to the wife of Harry Hammond, a nine-month boy.

R. C. Richmond; to the wife of Smith Brown, Wednesday, December 17, a girl.

Too Much!

We are told by church and other good people that there has been too much — on the streets of it. We suggest that the law-abiding citizens see this is a point of truth. How many dollars have been wasted on liquor that might have gone to make some poor child happy?

E. G.

This is a point of truth.

We advise you to

by subscription for less than one-half the price of THE MOUNTAINEER.

Order to THE MOUNTAINEER.

It is issued every Thursday,

subscription price \$1 per year,

and it is one of the best home metropolitan weeklies of today.

It has all the facilities of the great DAILY ENQUIRER for obtaining the world's events, and for that reason can give you all the leading news. It carries a great amount of valuable farm matter, crisp editorials and reliable up-to-date market reports. Its numerous departments make it a necessity for every home.

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This is a point of truth.

PUBLIC SCHOOL COMMON CENTER

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION IS
RURAL LIFE'S GREATEST
NEED.

AIM IS HEALTH AND RECREATION

Kentucky Educator Prepares Plan for
Consideration by Coming Conference at Louisville.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.
Frankfort, Ky.—Community organization in the rural South with the public school as the common center about which the organized activities of the countryside cluster, is the scheme of Prof. T. J. Contes, supervisor of rural schools in Kentucky, for reaching the vital need of rural life.

The rural problem will be the principal subject of discussion at the meeting of the Conference for Education in the South at Louisville next April, and Prof. Contes, who is the representative of the organization in Kentucky, has prepared a paper covering in a general way what he considers the best method of organizing the whole community. The dangers he foresees are the possibility that community life will be organized piecemeal into little unrelated groups with no permanent agency working for the advancement and improvement of all conditions, social, economic and moral.

Prof. Contes' program of organization of a rural community includes the following activities, which he will submit in the Conference for Education:

COMMON INTERESTS,
Health, Recreation,
SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

Studies, experiments, demonstrations; school farm, plants, poultry; home activities; home industry, hand work, art; home making, comfort, beauty; social life, recreation.

FARMERS' CLUB.

Production, farm management, methods of tillage; marketing, co-operative buying and selling; working capital, co-operative credit union; human culture.

BOYS' CLUBS.

Corn Club—Plant life; methods of cultivation; corn and its uses.

Pig Club—Animal life; breeds; methods.

Social Efforts—Debating; drama; sports.

GIRLS' CLUBS.

Canning Club—Plant life; methods of cultivation; canning.

Poultry Club—Animal life; methods, the eggs and its uses.

Home Arts—Needle work; painting; music.

WOMEN'S CLUB.

Home Making—Food; cooking; household management; hygiene; furnishings; labor-saving equipment.

Home Industries—Sewing; weaving; woodwork.

Social Enterprises—A library; literature.

Insurance Companies Comply.

The tangle involving insurance affairs in the state of Kentucky arising over the refusal of insurance companies to comply with rates fixed by the state insurance board, promises to result in a victory for the state commission. This prediction follows an announcement made in Frankfort by members of the commission to the effect that two of the largest life insurance companies have announced their intention to withdraw from the Kentucky actuarial bureau and continue to do business in this state.

This break in the ranks of the protesting companies is considered a victory by the board and is taken as an indication that other companies will be compelled to fall in line in protection to themselves and accept the terms demanded by the state board.

Forty-six companies had previously announced their rebellion against the rates named by the state board, and threatened to withdraw all insurance from dwellings unless the board receded from its position. This the last declined to do.

When seen at Louisville members of the commission were jubilant over developments, and declare they will win their point without further controversy.

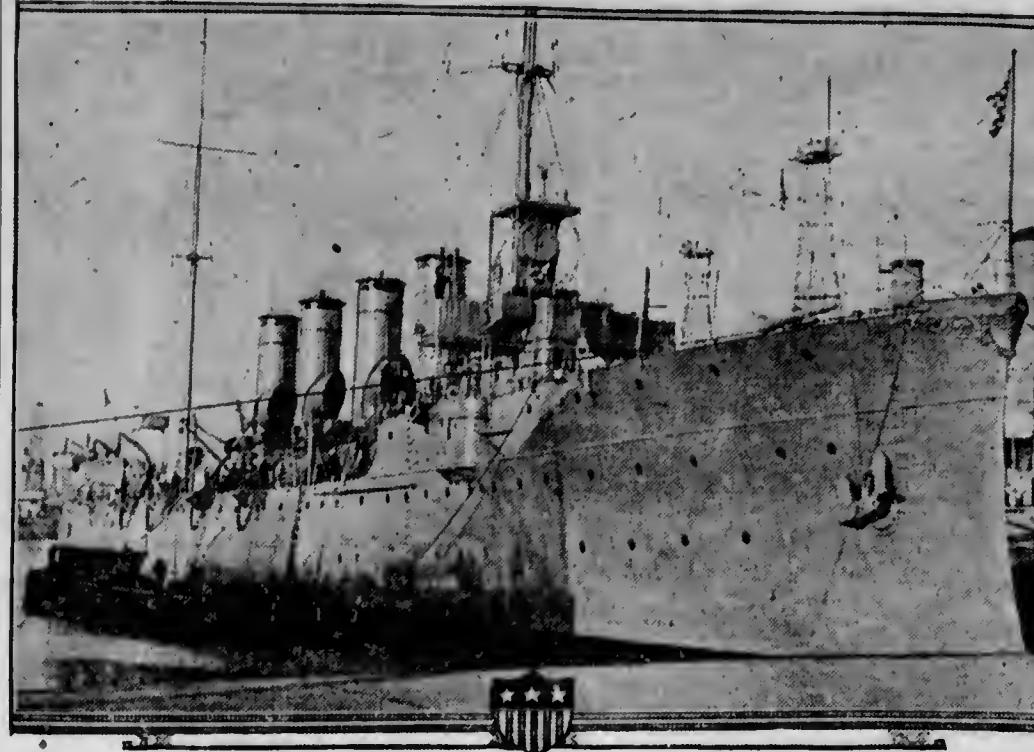
Complete Work on River.

Lock No. 6, thirty-one miles above Frankfort on the Kentucky river, was opened to navigation after being closed for two months while the valves were being repaired. Lock No. 8, near Camp Nelson, where new guides were being built, will be opened about December 20. This will complete the most important work on the river for the season.

(Cane 1,000 Quarts Tomatoes.

One Kentucky girl canned 1,000 quarts of tomatoes raised by her on a tenth of an acre, and supplied her family with all the tomatoes needed for domestic use. She realized a net profit of \$75. She undoubtedly is a state champion. The department of agriculture of the United States and Kentucky will push the canning club work in ten counties next year, giving \$100 to the county on condition that it raise an equal amount for the employment of a woman to organize the clubs and supervise the work.

SCOUT CRUISER CHESTER HURRIED TO VERA CRUZ



The scout cruiser Chester being loaded at the Philadelphia navy yard, preparatory to her sailing under hurry orders for Vera Cruz, where she has joined the array of warships now in Mexican waters. The vessel is commanded by Capt. William A. Moffet, formerly commander of the Maine.

FOOD TRUST WAR ON

M'REYNOLDS ORDERS QUIZ OF COLD STORAGE COMBINE.

Attorney General's Quiz Will Extend to Every Judicial District Where There Are Officials.

Washington, Nov. 26.—The administration's first attack on the food trust was taken on Monday when Attorney General McReynolds issued orders for a countrywide investigation of the cold-storage combine which is believed to be responsible for the present high price of eggs.

In addition, several bills are before congress, and early action regulating the cold-storage combine is expected.

The investigation ordered by Attorney General McReynolds will extend into every judicial district where there are federal officials. They are to get complete figures and all the other evidence obtainable barring on the charge that cold-storage men are withholding eggs and other food products from the market in an effort to raise and sustain prices.

The investigators will report on the number of eggs in storage, the price at which they went in storage, the length of time stored, and the price at which they were sold when taken out. They will ascertain also approximately the number of eggs produced in their respective districts.

Representative Madden of Illinois introduced a bill providing that the salaries of assistant postmasters and employees above the clerical grades in first and second class post offices shall be based on the gross receipts of their offices. Assistant postmasters in offices where the gross receipts are less than \$40,000 a year would get 60 per cent. of the postmaster's salary. Where the receipts are over \$40,000 the salaries would very considerably with a schedule prepared by Mr. Madden.

One-cent postage promises to be one of the live issues to be fought out in the regular session of congress. No fewer than a dozen bills on the subject already have been introduced, and it is said about half of these provide for penny postage outright.

Record-breaking estimates for army appropriations were laid before congress by the war department. Secretary Garrison transmitted to the house his estimates for the military establishment during the next fiscal year, aggregating \$106,000,000, which is roundly \$10,000,000 more than the figure submitted a year ago for the army bill.

Secretary Houston wants \$25,000,000 appropriated for the agricultural work of the government. His estimates will be submitted to congress this week.

EXPECT VOTE FEBRUARY 1

Currency Debate to Continue Until End of Special Session in House.

Washington, Nov. 25.—The currency bill, with the amendments proposed by the divided senate banking and currency committee, was laid before the senate on Saturday. Debate on the measure began, but the final vote is not expected much before February 1.

The two factions of the committee, headed by Senator Owen and Senator Hitchcock, filed their divergent views on the administration measure and the bill as passed by the house was made the "unfinished business" of the senate.

This break in the ranks of the protesting companies is considered a victory by the board and is taken as an indication that other companies will be compelled to fall in line in protection to themselves and accept the terms demanded by the state board.

Forty-six companies had previously announced their rebellion against the rates named by the state board, and threatened to withdraw all insurance from dwellings unless the board receded from its position. This the last declined to do.

When seen at Louisville members of the commission were jubilant over developments, and declare they will win their point without further controversy.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRE

Spokane, Wash., Nov. 25.—Samuel Gompers was re-elected president of the American Federation of Labor at the closing session on Saturday. At the same session John Mitchell retired as fifth vice-president.

Fairfield, Neb., Nov. 25.—One child of C. Sibley was burned to death and another so badly that it will die, when the two Mr. Sibley was driving skidded on a wet road, upset and caught fire. Mrs. Sibley was severely injured.

Glenwood, Ia., Nov. 26.—Alfred Davis, aged fifty-two, in charge of a department of the Iowa institution for Feeble-Minded Children here, was killed when his automobile went through the railing of a bridge.

Epernay, France, Nov. 29.—A plane supposed to be a military machine, in landing, hit a hedge and upset. It caught fire and the two occupants were burned to death. Their charred bodies could not be identified.

Press Blasts Divorce Case.

New York, Nov. 28.—Application for the appointment of a referee to hear testimony in the suit for separation brought by Mrs. Joseph A. Blake was made by counsel for both herself and her husband, a surgeon, before Justice Seabury.

800 Marines Start South.

Philadelphia, Nov. 29.—The transports Prairie, with 800 marines, sailed for southern waters. Other marines boarded the Prairie. Her destination is Pensacola, Fla., but many believe that the ship will go farther south.

Dying in Dust Over Girl.

Ashtown, Ark., Nov. 29.—Jenks and John Anderson, brothers, are dying, following a duel with pistols, in which each received five shots. They fought over the engagement of Jenks to the sweetheart of John.

Ones Killed in Wrack.

Halifax, N. S., Nov. 29.—Ralph Noyes of Malden, Mass., was killed and several others badly hurt when a Canadian Pacific train crashed into a trolley car near Amherst on Thursday afternoon.

ASKS BIG MAIL FUND

BURLESON SEEKS \$306,000,000 APPROPRIATION TO RUN POSTAL SERVICE.

\$106,000,000 FOR THE ARMY

Record-Breaking Estimates for Military Forces Requested of Lawmakers by the War Department—\$25,000,000 for Agriculture.

Washington, Nov. 29.—An appropriation of \$306,000,000 for the postal service for the next fiscal year has been submitted to congress by Postmaster General Burleson. This sum, if granted, will be the greatest allowed for this service in a single appropriation measure.

The estimates contemplate a substantial extension of the parcel post service, which is credited with a large part of the surplus of \$4,500,000 earned by the postal service for the fiscal year just closed.

Representative Madden of Illinois introduced a bill providing that the salaries of assistant postmasters and employees above the clerical grades in first and second class post offices shall be based on the gross receipts of their offices. Assistant postmasters in offices where the gross receipts are less than \$40,000 a year would get 60 per cent. of the postmaster's salary.

Where the receipts are over \$40,000 the salaries would very considerably exceed a schedule prepared by Mr. Madden.

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Secretary Houston wants \$25,000,000 appropriated for the agricultural work of the government. His estimates will be submitted to congress this week.

MAYOR SHANK MAY RESIGN

Will Quit If Strike Is Called in Indianapolis—Executive Threatened With Impeachment.

Indianapolis, Nov. 29.—S. L. Shank, mayor of Indianapolis, announced that he would resign in the event of another strike being called in Indianapolis. The mayor, it became known, was threatened on Wednesday by a committee of business men with impeachment proceedings unless he inverted labor troubles in the future.

Press Blasts Divorce Case.

New York, Nov. 28.—Application for the appointment of a referee to hear testimony in the suit for separation brought by Mrs. Joseph A. Blake was made by counsel for both herself and her husband, a surgeon, before Justice Seabury.

Scars Perish in Panama.

Poona Del Toro, Panama, Nov. 29.—Scars of lives have been lost as a result of floods in the lowlands. Many of those who perished were laborers employed on the plantations of the United Fruit company.

Road Honors W. W. Finley.

Washington, Nov. 29.—Five minutes' suspension of operations of all kinds over the Southern railway occurred on Friday during the funeral of the late W. W. Finley, president of the road.

Asks Mormon Expulsion Quiz.

Washington, Nov. 29.—Senator Smoot of Utah has asked the state department to investigate the case of John C. Barfus, a Mormon missionary expelled from Prussia by the German police.

FOUR MEN PERISH AT SEA

Three Members of Crew of Liner President Loss Lives Attempting to Rescue Man.

San Francisco, Nov. 29.—Four men drowned at sea from the Pacific coast liner President. The President was en route from Seattle to San Francisco and was 50 miles off Coos Bay, Ore., when one of the men was washed overboard. Three members of the crew who went to his rescue were drowned when the small boat in which they put out was swamped.

The drowned were: Clarence Leachman, steerage passenger; J. Shane, fourth officer; O. Jurischuck, quartermaster; H. Hansen, seaman.

Wilson Backs Ousting of Army Man.

Washington, Nov. 27.—President Wilson approved the sentence of dismissal imposed upon First Lieut. Joseph W. Strachan, Philippine scouts, recently convicted at Manila on charges of drunkenness on duty.

Post Toasterie are conven-

ient, save a lot of time and

please the palate immensely!

FOUGHT POSSES, KILLS HIMSELF.

Canton, Ill.—After fighting several hundred men for 13 hours, Frank McAdams, who murdered his wife at a Thanksgiving dance, at Cuba, killed himself. Hundreds of shots were fired. The jaw of Policeman Hageman, who attempted to make the arrest, was shattered with bullet. A four-year-old daughter of the McAdams escaped injury, although she was on her mother's lap when Mrs. McAdams was killed. Jealousy was given as the cause of the initial tragedy.

MAYOR RESIGNS

KEYS TURNED IN BY SHANK, WHO RESIGNS AFTER FAILING TO PREVENT A STRIKE.

No Interference With Property Rights Will Be Tolared, Says New Executive.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Facing a probable suit for impeachment, Samuel Lewis Shank resigned as mayor of Indianapolis. Harry R. Wallace, city controller, immediately took the oath of office as Shank's successor. His first official act was to issue a statement that, during the next six weeks, at the expiration of which his term will cease, he personally will direct the police department. He also stated that while he is mayor no interference with property rights or with the rights of citizens to conduct their business within the law will be tolerated. The members of the police department either will follow his orders or be forced out of service.

"I shall do my duty impartially and fearlessly," said Mayor Wallace. "I shall expect all officers of the city to do theirs or make way for those who will. The police situation at this time is so critical that I intend to take personal charge as long as it is necessary. That is all that I have to say. This is no time for talk, but for performance. When my duties end I want my acts to speak for themselves."

PISTOLS, AMMUNITION SEIZED.

New York.—Ten thousand rounds of rifle and revolver ammunition were seized by customs inspectors aboard the steamer Seminole, lying at her pier here. The Seminole is to sail for Haiti and San Domingo. Six automatic revolvers also were found. The confiscated ammunition was hidden in many parts of the vessel. The Seminole's officers said they placed the responsibility on members of the ship's crew. The ammunition was to be destroyed and the revolvers to the custom house.

HATCHET FIEND AT WORK.

Muskogee, Okla.—A mysterious murderer, who chops his victims to death with a hatchet, has made his appearance in this city, and already has slain two noted business men, leaving no clue leading to the establishment of his identity.

MUST SERVE HIS TIME.

New York.—Daniel H. Tolmen, "King of the Loan Sharks," must serve six months in the penitentiary for usury. In so deciding the appellate division upheld the lower court which imposed sentence.

CINCINNATI MARKETS

Corn—No. 2 white 77½@78c, No. 3 white 77½@77½c, No. 4 white 75@76½c, 2 yellow 76½@77c, No. 3 yellow 75@76c, No. 2 mixed 74½@75c, No. 3 mixed 74½@74½c, white ear 74@75c, yellow ear 74@77c, mixed ear 74@76c.

New corn is quoted as follows: No. 3 white 71½@72c, No. 3 yellow 63½@72c, No. 4 yellow 66½@72c, No. 3 mixed 67@72c, No. 4 mixed 68@71½c, yellow ear 64@72c, mixed ear 64@72c.

THE KENTUCKY MOUNTAINEER, SALYERSVILLE, KY.

NO PEACE UNTIL HUERTA LETS GO USURPED POWER

President Says in Message Prestige of Dictator Is Crumbling and End Is Near.

WANTS MONEY BILL PASSED

Urges Enactment of Legislation to Make Farming a More Efficient Business.

LET SHERMAN LAW STAND

Primary Elections for Selection of Candidates for Presidency Urged—

Ultimate Independence of Philippines an Obligation—Doubtful Duty Toward Alaska

—Employers' Liability.

Washington, Dec. 2.—The following is President Wilson's complete message delivered to Congress today:

In pursuance of my constitutional duty to "give to the Congress information of the state of the Union," I take the liberty of addressing you on several matters which ought, as it seems to me, particularly to engage the attention of your honorable bodies, as all who study the welfare of the nation.

I shall ask your indulgence if I venture to depart in some degree from our usual custom of setting before you a formal review of many matters which have engaged the attention and filled for the action of the several departments of the government or which look to them for early treatment in the future, because the list is long, very long, and would suffer the abbreviation to which I should give to subject it. I shall submit to the reports of the heads of the several departments, in which these objects are set forth in careful detail, and beg that they may receive the thoughtful attention of your committees and of all members of the Congress who may have the leisure to do them. Their obvious importance, constituting the very substance of business of the government, makes an emphasis on my part unnecessary.

Country is at Peace.

Our country, I am thankful to say, is at peace with all the world, and our happy manifestations multiply us of a growing cordiality and a community of interest among nations, foreshadowing an age of led peace and good will. More and more each decade do the nations manifest their willingness to themselves by solemn treaty to processes of peace, the processes frankness and fair concession. So the United States has stood at the of such negotiations. She will, I earnestly hope and confidently believe, give fresh proof of her sincere renvo to the cause of international friendship by ratifying the conventions of arbitration awaiting the senate. In addition to this, it has been the privilege of the department of state to gain the assent, in principle, of no less than 31 nations, representing four-fifths of population of the world, to the negotiation of treaties by which it shall be agreed that whenever differences of fact or of policy arise which can be resolved by the ordinary processes of diplomacy they shall be fully analyzed, discussed, and decided upon by a tribunal chosen by parties before either nation determines its course of action.

There is only one possible standard by which to determine controversies between the United States and other nations, and that is compounded of two elements: Our own honor and obligations to the peace of the world. A test so compounded easily to be made to govern both establishment of new treaty obligations and the interpretation of those assumed.

Huerta Must Let Go.

There is but one cloud upon our horizon, that has shown itself to the world, and hangs over Mexico. can be no certain prospect of in America until General Huerta has surrendered his usurped authority to it. Until it is understood on the part of the United States, that such pretended rights will not be countenanced by it with the government of the United States. We are of the opinion that the government of the United States and other nations, and that we are its champions; because the way can our neighbors, to whom we would wish in every way to prove of our friendship, work for our development in peace and prosperity. Mexico has no government. Its attempt to maintain one City of Mexico has broken down a mere military despotism set up which has hardly more semblance of national authority than the original usurper, Huerta, who, after a pretense to play the part of president, has at last cast himself as a self-dictator. As a result of legal right and a condition of affairs in Mexico which has made it whether even the most

elementary and fundamental rights of either of her own people or of the citizens of other countries resident within her territory can long be successfully safeguarded, and which threatens, if long continued, to imperil the interests of peace, order and tolerable life in the lands immediately to the south of us. Even if the usurper had succeeded in his purposes, in despite of the constitution of the republic and the rights of its people, he would have set up nothing but a precarious and hateful power, which could have lasted but little while, and whose eventful downfall would have left the country in a more deplorable condition than ever. But he has not succeeded. He has forfeited the respect and the moral support even of those who were at one time willing to see him succeed. Little by little he has been completely isolated.

By a little every day his power and prestige are crumbling and the collapse is not far away. We shall not, I believe, be obliged to alter our policy of watchful waiting. And then, when the end comes, we shall hope to see constitutional order restored in distressed Mexico by the concert and energy of such of her leaders as prefer the liberty of their people to their own ambitions.

Currency Reform.

I turn to matters of domestic concern. You already have under consideration a bill for the reform of our system of banking and currency, for which the country waits with impatience, as for something fundamental to its whole business life and necessary to set credit free from arbitrary and artificial restraints. I need not say how earnestly I hope for its early enactment into law. I take leave to beg that the whole energy and attention of the Senate be concentrated upon it till the matter is successfully disposed of. And yet I feel that the request is not needed—that the members of that great house need no urging in this service to the country.

I present to you, in addition, the urgent necessity that special provision be made also for facilitating the credits needed by the farmers of the country. The pending currency bill does the farmers a great service. It puts them upon an equal footing with other business men and masters of enterprise, as it should; and upon its passage they will find themselves quit of many of the difficulties which now hamper them in the field of credit. The farmers, of course, ask and should be given no special privilege, such as extending to them the credit of the government itself. What they need and should obtain is legislation which will make their own abundant and substantial credit resources available as a foundation for joint, concerted local action in their own behalf in getting the capital they must use. It is to this we should now address ourselves.

Allowed to Lag.

It has, singularly enough, come to pass that we have allowed the industry of our farms to lag behind the other activities of the country in its development. I need not stop to tell you how fundamental to the life of the Nation is the production of its food. Our thoughts may ordinarily be concentrated upon the cities and the byways of industry, upon the eries of the crowded market place and the clangor of the factory, but it is from the quiet interspaces of the open valleys and the free hillsides that we draw the sources of life and of prosperity, from the farm and the ranch, from the forest and the mine. Without these every street would be silent, every office deserted, every factory fallen into disrepair. And yet the farmer does not stand upon the same footing with the forester and the miner in the market of credit. He is the servant of the seasons. Nature determines how long he must wait for his crops, and will not be hurried in her processes. He may give his note, but the season of its maturity depends upon the season when his crop matures, lies at the gates of the market where his products are sold. And the security he gives is of a character not known in the broker's office or as far as it might be on the counter of the bank.

Efficiency in Farming.

The agricultural department of the government is seeking to assist as never before to make farming an efficient business, of wide co-operative effort, in quick touch with the markets for foodstuffs. The farmers and the government will henceforth work together as real partners in this field, where we now begin to see our way very clearly and where many intelligent plans are already being put into execution. The treasury of the United States has, by a timely and well-considered distribution of its deposits, facilitated the moving of the crops in the present season and prevented the scarcity of available funds too often experienced at such times. But we must not allow ourselves to depend upon extraordinary expedients. We must add the means by which the farmer may make his credit constantly and easily available and command when he will the capital by which to support and expand his business. We lag behind many other great countries of the modern world in attempting to do this. Systems of rural credit have been studied and developed on the other side of the water while we left our farmers to shift for themselves in the ordinary money market. You have but to look about you in any rural district to see the result, the bandicaps and embarrassments which have been put upon those who produce our food.

Study Rural Credit.

Conscious of this backwardness and neglect on our part, the congress recently authorized the creation of a special commission to study the various systems of rural credit which

have been put into operation in Europe, and this commission is already prepared to report. Its report ought to make it easier for us to determine what methods will be best suited to our own farmers. I hope and believe that the committee of the Senate and House will address themselves to this matter with the most fruitful results, and I believe that the studies and recently formed plans of the Department of Agriculture may be made to serve them very greatly in their work of framing appropriate and adequate legislation. It would be indirect and presumptuous in anyone to dominate upon so great and many-sided a question, but I feel confident that common counsel will produce the results we must all desire.

Let Sherman Law Stand.

Turn from the farm to the world of business which centers in the city and in the factory, and I think that all thoughtful observers will agree that the immediate service we owe the business communities of the country is to prevent private monopoly more effectually than it has yet been prevented. I think it will be easily agreed that we should let the Sherman antitrust law stand, unaltered, as it is, in its debatable ground, about it, but that we should as much as possible reduce the area of that debatable ground by further and more explicit legislation; and should also supplement that great act by legislation which will not only clarify it but also facilitate its administration and make it fairer to all concerned. No doubt we shall all wish, and the country will expect, this to be the central subject of our deliberations during the present session; but it is a subject so many-sided and so deserving of careful and discriminating discussion that I shall take the liberty of addressing you upon it in special message at a later date than this. It is of capital importance that the business men of this country should be relieved of all uncertainty of law with regard to their enterprises and investments and a clear path indicated which they can travel without anxiety. It is as important that they should be relieved of embarrassment and set free to prosper as that private monopoly should be destroyed. The ways of action should be thrown wide open.

I turn to a subject which I hope can be handled promptly and without serious controversy of any kind. I mean the method of selecting nominees for the presidency of the United States. I feel confident that I do not misinterpret the wishes or the expectations of the country when I urge the prompt enactment of legislation which will provide for primary elections throughout the country at which the voters of the several parties may choose their nominees for the presidency without the intervention of nominating conventions. I venture the suggestion that this legislation should provide for the retention of party conventions, but only for the purpose of declaring and accepting the verdict of the primaries and formulating the platforms of the parties; and I suggest that these conventions should consist not of delegates chosen for this single purpose, but of the nominees for Congress, the nominees for vacant seats in the Senate of the United States, the senators whose terms have not yet closed, the national committees, and the candidates for the presidency themselves, in order that platforms may be framed by those responsible to the people for carrying them into effect.

Independence for Philippines.

These are all matters of vital domestic concern, and besides them, outside the charmed circle of our own national life in which our affections command us, as well as our consciences, there stand out our obligations toward our territories overseas. Here we are trustees. Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines, are ours, once regarded as mere possessions, are no longer to be recklessly exploited; they are part of the domain of public conscience and of serviceable and enlightened statesmanship. We must administer them for the people who live in them and with the same sense of responsibility to them as toward our own people in our domestic affairs. No

doubt we shall successfully enough bind Porto Rico and the Hawaiian Islands to ourselves by ties of justice and affection, but the performance of our duty toward the Philippines is a more difficult and debatable matter. We can satisfy the obligations of general justice toward the people of Porto Rico by giving them the ample and familiar rights and privileges accorded our own citizens in our own territory and our obligations toward the people of Hawaii by perfecting the provisions of self-government already granted them; but in the Philippines we must go further. We must hold steadily in view their ultimate independence, and we must move toward the time of that independence as steadily as the way can be cleared and the foundations thoughtfully and permanently laid.

Test of Responsibility.

Acting under the authority conferred upon the president by Congress, I have already accorded the people of the islands a majority in both houses of their legislative body by appointing five instead of four native citizens to the membership of the commission. I believe that in this way we shall make proof of their capacity in counsel and their sense of the responsibility in the exercise of political power, and that the success of this step will be sure to clear our view for the steps which are to follow. Step by step we should extend and perfect the system of self-government in the islands, making test of them and modifying them as experience discloses their successes and their failures; that we

should more and more put under the control of the native citizens of the archipelago the essential instruments of their life, their local instrumentalities of government, their schools, all the common interests of their communities, and so by counsel and experience set up a government which the world will see to be suitable to a people whose affairs are under their own control. At last, I hope and believe, we are beginning to gain the confidence of the Filipino peoples. By their counsel and experience, rather than by our own, we shall learn how best to serve them and how soon it will be possible and wise to withdraw our supervision. Let us once find the path and set out with firm and confident tread upon it and we shall not wander from it longer upon it.

Double Duty Toward Alaska.

A duty faces us with regard to Alaska which seems to me very pressing and very imperative; perhaps I should say a double duty, for it concerns both the political and the material development of the territory. The people of Alaska should be given the full territorial form of government, and Alaska, as a storehouse, should be unlocked. One key to it is a system of railways. These the government should itself build and administer, and the ports and terminals it should control in the interest of all who wish to use them for the service and development of the country and its people.

But the construction of railways is only the first step; it is only thrusting in the key to the storehouse and throwing back the lock and opening the door. How the tempting resources of the country are to be exploited is another matter, to which I shall take the liberty of from time to time calling your attention, for it is a policy which must be worked out by well-considered stages, not upon theory, but upon lines of practical expediency. It is part of our general problem of conservation. We have a freer hand in working out the problem in Alaska than in the states of the Union; and yet the principle and object are the same, wherever we touch it. We must use the resources of the country, not lock them up. There need be no conflict or jealousy as between state and federal authorities, for there can be no essential difference of purpose between them. The resources in question must be used, but not destroyed or wasted; used, but not monopolized upon any narrow idea of individual rights as against the abiding interests of communities. That a policy can be worked out by conference and concession which will release these resources and yet not jeopardize or dissipate them, I for one have no doubt; and it can be done on lines of regulation which need be no less acceptable to the people and governments of the states concerned than to the people and government of the nation at large, whose heritage these resources are. We must bend our counsels to this end. A common purpose ought to make agreement easy.

Specially Important.

Three or four matters of special importance and significance I beg that you will permit me to mention in closing.

Our bureau of mines ought to be equipped and empowered to render even more effectual service than it renders now in improving the conditions of mine labor and making the mines more economically productive as well as more safe. This is an all-important part of the work of conservation; and the conservation of human life and energy has even nearer to our interest than the preservation from waste of our material resources.

We owe it in mere justice to the railway employees of the country, to provide for them a fair and effective employers' liability act; and a law that we can stand by in this matter will be no less to the advantage of those who administer the railroads of the country than to the advantage of those whom they employ. The experience of a large number of the states abundantly proves that.

We ought to devote ourselves to meeting pressing demands of plain justice like this as earnestly as to the accomplishment of political and economic reforms. Social Justice comes first. Law is the machinery for its realization and is vital only as it expresses and embodies it.

Safety at Sea.

An international congress for the discussion of all questions that affect safety at sea is now sitting in London at the suggestion of our own government. So soon as the conclusions of that congress can be learned and considered we ought to address ourselves, among other things, to the prompt alleviation of the very unsafe, unjust, and burdensome conditions which now surround the employment of sailors and render it extremely difficult to obtain the services of spirited and competent men such as every ship needs if it is to be safely handled and brought to port.

May I not express the very real pleasure I have experienced in operating with this congress and sharing with it the labors of common service to which it has devoted itself unreservedly during the past seven months of uncomplaining concentration upon the business of legislation? Surely it is a proper and pertinent part of my report on "the state of the Union" to express my admiration for the diligence, the good temper, and the full comprehension of public duty which has already been manifested by both the houses; and I hope that it may not be deemed an impertinent intrusion of myself into the picture if I say with how much and how constant satisfaction I have availed myself of the privilege of putting my time and energy at their disposal alike in counsel and in action.

ABAS MIDDLE-MAN

COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE OPENS FIGHT ON HIGH COST OF LIVING.

Kentucky is First State of Union to Establish Free State Market Bureau.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Louisville, Ky.—Elimination of the "middle-man" between Kentucky farmers and consumers of farm products in the cities of the state will be a view of reducing prices to the consumer and insuring larger profits for the producers is the end sought in the establishment of a state free marketing bureau in Louisville, by the state board of agriculture.

Announcement of this latest attack on the "high-cost-of-living" was made by Commissioner of Agriculture J. W. Newman, following a meeting of the Association of Commissioners of Agriculture of the Southern States at The Seelbach. The plan was broached by Mr. Newman at this session and endorsed by his colleagues.

The commissioners of agriculture of the South not only passed a resolution favoring the establishment of similar bureaus throughout the Southern States, affiliated with the organization, but conducted by the individual boards of agriculture, but also favored a bureau of the federal government cooperating with the state bureaus. Through this means it is expected to attack the problem of living from a new angle.

Commissioner Newman's suggestion came as a surprise to other members of the association at the convention, but they fell into immediate accord with his views.

Commissioner Newman told the commissioners he had worked out a plan for establishing a free state marketing bureau for Kentucky. Since no state had taken this step, and since what was done in Kentucky would either meet the approval of the public or its censure, he said he felt he would like to submit his entire plan to his fellow-commissioners before announcing it to the public.

ROAD OF COAL SLACK.

Greenville, Ky.—The good roads movement in Muhlenberg county continues to be the most absorbing topic of conversation. D. Ward King addressed the citizens of the county at the courthouse here Saturday, November 29, under the auspices of Muhlenberg County court. The citizens of Greenville put the proposition to the citizens of Central City and the Board of Education to reconstruct a stretch of road seven miles in length from Greenville to Central City by having spread upon it a layer of coal slack twelve inches thick. Coal slack can be easily obtained from the mines scattered along the road, and the proposition has been accepted and work begun. It is thought that by this method the toll road will continue in good condition during the entire winter.

DR. AMOSS GOES TO VICKSBURG.

Cadiz, Ky.—Dr. David A. Amoss, of Cobb, who, accompanied by his wife, has been on a trip through Iowa and other Western States, has decided to locate in Vicksburg, Miss., for the practice of his profession, and has ordered his household goods, etc., shipped to that place from Cobb. Dr. Amoss was a defendant in practically all the "night rider" suits of this section several years ago.

WARM WEATHER SPOILS MEAT.

Hopkinsville, Ky.—During the recent cold wave which swept this region farmers in all parts of the county killed hogs, and in a result of the unseasonably hot weather which followed practically all the joints have spoiled and meat is being haulled out in wagon loads and thrown away. The loss will amount to thousands of dollars.

NICHOLAS COUNTY SCHOOL FAIR.

Charlottesville, Ky.—The Nicholas County rural schools will hold their annual school fair in this city December 18 and 19. Exhibits of the work of the schools are now being prepared for the fair, and Miss Lida E. Gardner, county school superintendent, announces that the prize lists will be completed in a few days. This will be the third annual school fair held here.

PERNICIOUS POLITICAL ACTIVITY.

Cadiz, Ky.—T. M. Milligan, a post-office inspector, of Washington, has been here recently investigating the charges of "pernicious political activity" against Postmaster G. P. Thomas. Affidavits by a number of citizens were taken by Mr. Milligan, which will be passed upon by the department in Washington in due time.

VISIT STATE HOSPITAL.

Koplinville, Ky.—Members of the state board of control of charitable institutions of Tennessee spent a day in the city as the guests of Dr. H. Sights, superintendent of the Western Kentucky state hospital. In the party were Dr. Douglas, superintendent of the Central State hospital of Tennessee; Dr. Harris, of Vanderbilt University; Judge Hall, of Nashville, and Drs. Handley and Jackson, prominent Tennessee attorneys. They expressed themselves as highly pleased.

WILD HOGS DO DAMAGE.

Barbourville, Ky.—To abide to some extent the ravages of a drove of hogs in the Turkey Creek country of Knox county a big hunt has been planned, in which a number of local sportsmen will take part. Several years ago a farmer on Turkey Creek, a mountainous and sparsely settled district, turned a drove of hogs out to exist on the beech mast, which is plentiful in the Turkey Creek region. He was never able to round up his drove, which has multiplied to such an extent that there are now believed to be over 100 of the animals, which have grown ferocious with the years of liberty. The few farms in this section have been scenes of depredations of the hogs, cornfields being devasted and fences torn down. Several dogs have been torn to pieces, according to reports, while attacking the brutes. Several of the wild hogs have been killed but no concentrated effort has ever been made before to rid the community of them.

TEACHERS HAVE GOOD PROGRAM.

Dwight, Ky.—The teachers of the First and Third

Santa Claus Headquarters!

For
many
days
Old
Kris
Kringle
has been
unloading his
big aeroplane in
front of our store
and packing them
on our counters and
under our counters and
all about and around and
under. "This is the place to SEE HIS DISPLAY."

Everything for Yourself and Presents to Your Friends. Shop Early!

. FAIRYLAND .

Newest and Purest Holiday Goods!

The Place to Get Your Holiday Goods!

Anything
Everything

TOYLAND

Bring your children to our sanctum of Toys! We have everything to delight the hearts of the tots and the bigger children.

TOYLAND

Bargain Counters.

You will find everything on our Bargain Counters to complete your wife's joy. We have both tinware and enamelware buckets, pans, coffee pots, kettles, etc., etc., at from 5 to 15 cents.

CANDIES

We have the finest and most toothsome candies, prices ranging from 5-cent to \$1.50 boxes. The very thing to lighten your sweetheart's heart and make her say yes. We also have an excellent penny line.

Jewelry.

Let us suggest, ladies, that you come to our store and buy your husband or lover a pair of cuff buttons, collar buttons, tie clasp, stick pin, ring, watch chain or fob for Christmas. Bracelets.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Spearmint Chewing Gum.....	5 cents
Pipes.....	All prices
All canned goods.....	Popular prices
Soaps.....	All prices
Hosiery, suspenders, collars, ties, etc.....	All prices
All kinds of shirts and underwear.....	All prices
Overalls and jackets.....	Popular prices
Teas and sweets; sugar, granulated, 6; brown, 6 1-4; bakers' red, 25	
Salmon, three cans.....	25 cents
Shotguns, single barrel, \$4; double barrel, \$15. Ammunition.	

Shop Before the Rush.

Alonzo The Elite Grocer Keeton

Why Attend Magoffin Institute, the School at Your Door?

Let the Business Men of the County Seat Point Out the Reasons for You. **Read All.**

A LEADING PHYSICIAN.

You should attend MAGOFFIN INSTITUTE because it is located in the healthiest locality in the mountains.

—John S. Cisco, M. D.

FROM LEADING LAWYER.

The people of Magoffin county should patronize a home institution when, like MAGOFFIN INSTITUTE, it is being conducted by teachers of marked ability and religious training.

John H. Gardner.

FROM BANKER.

The reason I should patronize MAGOFFIN INSTITUTE is that I feel I can get as good training there as elsewhere, and at much less cost.

E. L. Stephens, Cashier, Salversville National Bank.

FROM GOOD BUSINESS MAN.

My reason for Magoffin county boys and girls attending MAGOFFIN INSTITUTE from a business standpoint is that boys and girls educated at home are so well known that when they want positions business men prefer to engage them instead of ones they must take chances with.

Alonzo Keeton, Merchant.

FROM LIMB OF THE LAW.

Because life is the great gift of God, and to educate and elevate it to the highest plane is a divine duty, for from the days of Noah to the present time no man has ever attained in either the divine writings or history of man or his bis statute or photograph adorned the great cathedrals or administrative halls as a mark of distinction, except he was an educated man. Such an example should be an inspiration to the teacher, student and parent in placing in the forefront the great cause of education, which itself means to elevate.

N. P. Howard.

FROM THE EDITOR.

It is the moral and patriotic duty of every Magoffin county teacher and boy and girl to attend MAGOFFIN INSTITUTE—the institution that is maintained in our own county for our own good. Not only should every teacher be loyal enough to patronize the home school instead of chasing off elsewhere, but each one should convince his or her pupils that it is their duty also. If Magoffin county is good enough for a teacher to work in and good for us to rear our children in, it seems to me that it is good enough

in which to acquire education. Moreover, it gives us the appearance of being ingrates not to patronize the Institute. I have seen many schools of the Institute's character, and I never saw one better for a teacher's preparatory work.

—Emin Elam, Editor Kentucky Mountaineer.

COUNTY JUDGE-ELECT.

Magoffin county and Salyersville will appreciate the combined efforts of the boys and girls to build up an institution of learning in our midst which ought to be pointed to with a finger of pride and which is justly due our mountains. The school is in the care of a worthy, energetic and qualified corps of teachers, coming well recommended and willing to help the pupils at any time. The dormitories are presided over by one of the best families of our State. They are ready at all times to extend the watchcare of a diligent and kind parent over girls and boys who are placed in their care. These worthy friends are not found in other schools. The cost of board and tuition is practically nothing as compared to what you have to pay when you leave home. It will cost you less than staying at home. Magoffin county needs and wants its brightest boys and girls at home. This school is spending thousands of dollars trying to keep them where they justly belong. The school is managed and supported by the Baptist church, but you can attend it no matter to what church you belong without any question as to your religious belief. The Baptist church has spent and is spending thousands of dollars for you in erecting buildings and maintaining a school for you. Come and reap what has been planted for you.

—W. J. Patrick.

COUNTY ATTORNEY.

Every citizen of this county bears an increased burden of taxation to defray the expenses of criminal trials in our courts, and the punishment of culprits has not been conducive to elevation of society and has not lessened perpetration of crime. Educating the masses is our only hope of relief from this evil. The young man with criminal propensities must be educated to a realization of the fact that it pays to do right. No declaration has been more abundantly verified than this, "As a man thinketh, so is he." Thru the instrumentality of schools and churches a purer and nobler line of thinking

is developed. Let us patronize MAGOFFIN INSTITUTE and purify the atmosphere, and at the same time by renewing a class of God fearing and right-thinking men and women help to curtail the enormous expenses of our criminal courts, which are fostered and fed as a rule, by the idle and illiterate. No father or mother need entertain a fear that their children will not be carefully looked after at the school. Mr. John Franklin Cooper, who is in charge of the dormitory, is a man of high Christian character and always on the alert, guarding against even the slightest suspicion of evil. The same can likewise be said of his wife, who are highly respected. Those who have had the fortune to become acquainted with Prof. Austin, principal, as well as the faculty for the incoming year, have the utmost confidence in their ability as instructors intellectually, morally and spiritually. There are numerous other reasons I could assign which time and space will not admit.

—Walter R. Prater.

EX-COUNTY COURT CLERK.

No institution is worthy of preference over another of similar character, purposes, motives and ideals unless that institution can show greater and better facilities, an attending factor of more favorable environments and at least a potential production of concrete results. From this standpoint MAGOFFIN INSTITUTE need feel no apprehension as to the soundness of her claims for the patronage of the citizens of Eastern Kentucky, or any section of this nation. It offers to the actual and prospective student body a corps of teachers seldom surpassed; it can consistently lay stress upon its ideal location, its adherence to, and attainment of, strict economy; it may well feel proud of the Christian, moral influence, not only upon the students, but upon the community and county which it graces. There is no barrier between the faculty of this school and the attainment of the ideals except the indifference of the people of this section. It is to be hoped that they will not fail to grasp the opportunity thus offered them. Every parent or guardian should patronize this school. "As the twig is bent, so is the tree inclined," and an institution of moral and educational development in this county is the only salvation from the stigma of crime and the smirch of illiteracy that stands as the anathema of all that is good and true. Every loyal citizen of Magoffin county must feel a personal obligation to support MAGOFFIN INSTITUTE which is so potent a factor in the religious, political, moral and social uplift of his country.

—R. C. Minix.

TEACHERS are TAUGHT to TEACH, and the last part of school is devoted to preparatory work. Come to MAGOFFIN INSTITUTE!

J. G. AUSTIN, PRINCIPAL.